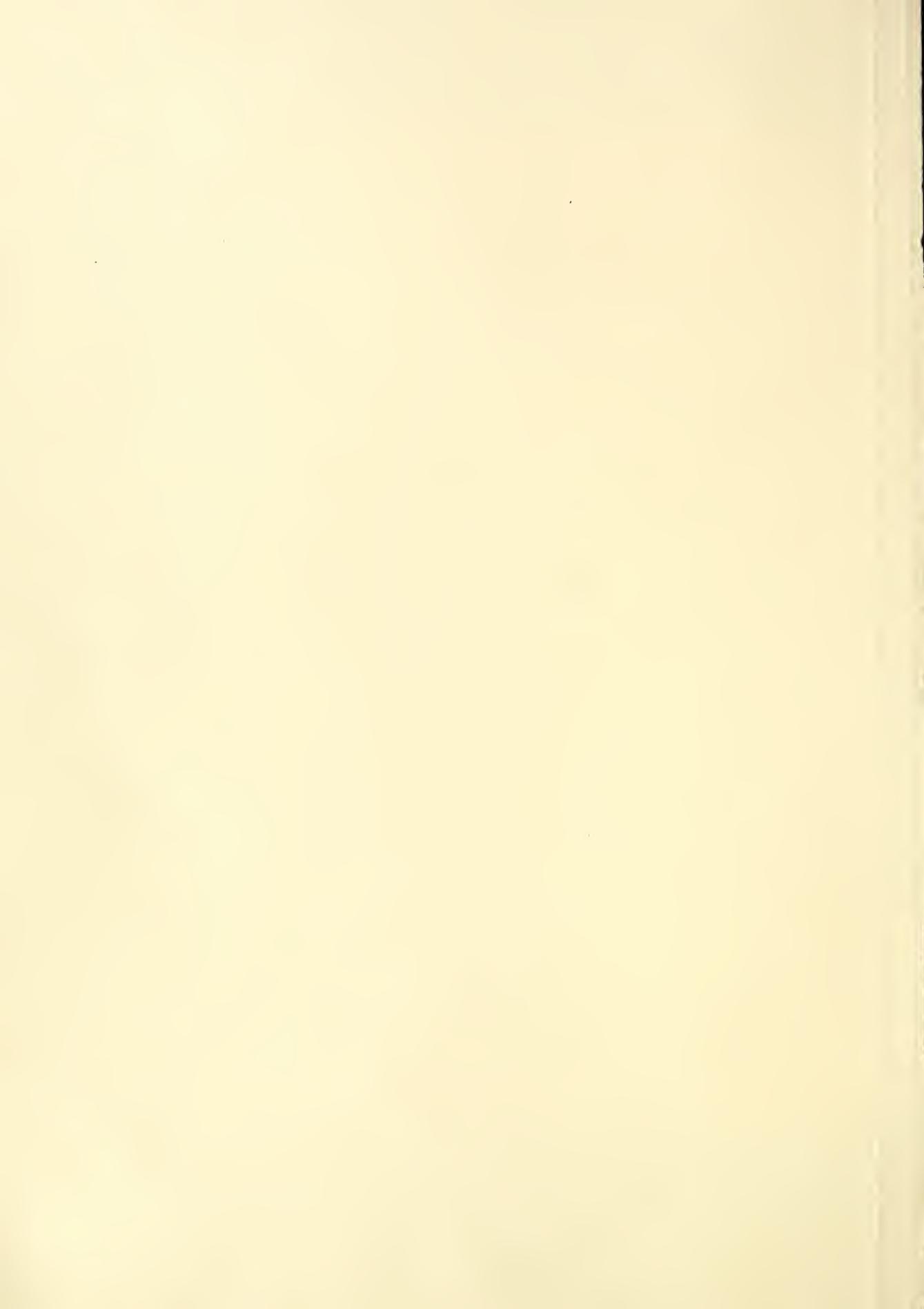


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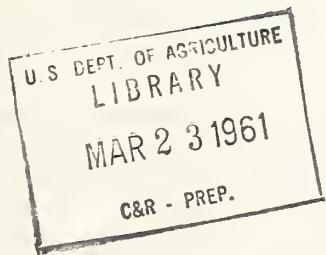
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ACREAGE ALLOTMENT AND MARKETING
QUOTA SUMMARY



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Commodity Stabilization Service
Price Division

November 1960

Foreword

This "Acreage Allotment and Marketing Quota Summary" has been prepared to help answer the principal questions which arise about operations of the Department's acreage allotment and marketing quota programs. These programs, which are conducted in conjunction with CCC price support programs, provide the means for helping to bring supplies in better balance with requirements. They are currently applicable to wheat, cotton, rice, peanuts and most types of tobacco. Acreage allotments and marketing quotas were applicable to all basic commodities as defined by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, but they were removed for corn under the Agricultural Act of 1958.

The summary is not intended to be either a complete technical description of all phases of the acreage allotment and marketing quota programs nor a substitute for the commodity bulletins issued by the Commodity Stabilization Service. It merely summarizes the more important provisions relating to marketing quotas and acreage allotments contained in the basic legislation - the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended - and contains certain statistics with respect to operations. Persons affected by the operation of these programs who desire a complete understanding of all details should refer to the appropriate commodity handbooks issued by CSS, and to the legislation.

The summary consists of four parts:

Part I briefly discusses "What Are Acreage Allotments and Marketing Quotas?"

Part II summarizes on a commodity-by-commodity basis major provisions relating to (a) when quotas or allotments are established, (b) the level at which they are established on a national, state, county, and farm basis, (c) significant facts as to marketing quota referenda and penalties, (d) special provisions in the legislation relating to new and small farms, and (e) certain important definitions.

Part III contains a series of tables showing on a commodity-by-commodity basis the years in which acreage allotments and marketing quotas were in effect, the national acreage allotments established, and the results of the various marketing quota referenda held.

Part IV contains a few examples of marketing quota and acreage allotment determinations for 1960 crops. One set shows how the need for proclaiming marketing quotas was determined for wheat, rice, and cotton. The other set shows how the size of the national acreage allotment for wheat and rice was determined.

This summary, which revises an earlier edition prepared by the late Sidney N. Gubin and issued in September 1955, has been prepared by John F. Marsh, Arlen D. Keeling, and Betty J. Munn, Price Division, CSS, in cooperation with the appropriate commodity divisions, CSS.

Murray Thompson

Murray Thompson, Director
Price Division

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PART I

WHAT ARE ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND
MARKETING QUOTAS?

Acreage Allotments in Brief

An acreage allotment is the acreage of a basic commodity 1/ on which a farmer may harvest a crop and be eligible for price support. Acreage allotments are used to help bring supplies in line with requirements whenever a crop is likely to be in surplus supply. They seek to achieve this goal in a manner which gives each farmer a fair share, generally spreading the burden of readjustment equitably among all farmers. The name "acreage allotment" is derived from the fact that this fair share, or allotment, is expressed in terms of a specific number of acres.

The specific way in which acreage allotments operate to bring about this readjustment in supply depends upon whether they are used with or without marketing quotas.

When used without marketing quotas, acreage allotments represent the maximum acreage that each individual farmer may harvest and still obtain price support. Acreage allotments have not been used without marketing quotas since 1951 for any basic crop except corn 1/. The basic commodities are cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco, rice and peanuts. Legislation requires the Secretary to proclaim acreage allotments for wheat, rice, tobacco and peanuts each year regardless of the supply, unless he dispenses with allotments under his emergency powers.

When used with marketing quotas, acreage allotments serve a double purpose. They are the basis for determining the amount that each farmer may market or have available for market without penalty. They also represent the maximum acreage that a farmer may harvest and still obtain price support. Acreage allotments may be used in conjunction with marketing quotas for all the basic commodities except corn. Their use with quotas is discussed under "Marketing Quotas in Brief."

Conditions under which the Secretary can use acreage allotments without marketing quotas for the basic commodities are contained in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and are summarized in Part II. The Secretary does not need producer approval to use allotments by themselves as he does when they are used in conjunction with marketing quotas.

Briefly, this is the way in which acreage allotments by themselves serve to readjust supplies:

1. Farm acreage allotment - An acreage allotment is established for each eligible farm. This step involves (a) establishing a national

1/ Acreage allotments may be used also for nonbasic commodities. However, they have been used only to a limited extent for nonbasics. This summary is limited to a discussion of their application to the basic commodities. The Agricultural Act of 1958 amended the Agricultural Act of 1938 so that corn acreage allotments are not applicable in 1959 and subsequent years.

objective in the form of a national acreage allotment for all farmers growing these crops and (b) apportioning (dividing) this national acreage allotment among individual farms. The method used in making this division differs from commodity to commodity. It was the intent that the national acreage allotment be set at a level which on the basis of average yield per acre, would result in a new crop, together with the carryover from the old crop and imports, sufficient to meet expected needs - domestic, exports, and desirable carryover stocks.

2. Price support eligibility - Any person who knowingly exceeds his farm acreage allotment becomes a noncooperator and as such is denied price support on the entire crop of that commodity produced on the farm on which he fails to cooperate.

The extent to which acreage allotments when used without marketing quotas readjust supplies to the desired level depends largely on three factors:

1. Extent to which farmers cooperate - Participation in the acreage allotment program is voluntary. A producer who knowingly exceeds his acreage allotment when only acreage allotments are in effect merely becomes ineligible for price support. He is not assessed any penalty such as that he must pay when marketing quotas are in effect. Voluntary participation (with no penalty except loss of price support) is one of the major reasons why acreage allotments are not as effective as marketing quotas in readjusting supplies.

2. Actual yields - The size of acreage allotment and its consequent actual production affect the readjustment operation. As indicated above, the national acreage allotment (which serves as the basis for determining the size of the farm acreage allotment) generally is that acreage which with average yields will produce the desired crop. Furthermore, a farmer can market the entire production from his farm acreage allotment. This means that if actual yields are above average, the objective is exceeded; if yields are less than average, the objective is not reached.

3. Minimum national acreage allotments - Such minimums have been set by legislation for wheat, rice, cotton and peanuts. Some of these are so high that they have made it possible for surpluses to be produced year after year. Without some minimums, however, cuts could be extreme. For instance in 1960, in the absence of a minimum, the national wheat acreage allotment would have been zero acres, compared with the 55 million minimum.

Acreage allotments are an integral part of the price support program rather than a completely independent operation. A price support program can be, and frequently is, operated without the use of acreage allotments. However, under existing legislation an acreage allotment operation is not undertaken unless at the same time a price support program is in operation for that commodity.

Marketing Quotas in Brief

A marketing quota as presently specified by law is not a specific quantity but the quantity of a basic commodity that is produced from an acreage allotment. When marketing quotas are in effect, any excess production is subject to penalty. Marketing quotas are the principal means of bringing supplies in line with requirements whenever the supply of a basic commodity becomes or is likely to become excessive. Each farmer is given a fair share or quota of the total quantity that may be marketed without penalty.

The specific conditions under which marketing quotas must be proclaimed and how they are put into operation are prescribed in detail in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 as amended and summarized in Part II. The Act contains separate provisions for each commodity, because the conditions under which each of the basic commodities is produced and marketed differ so widely. These provisions require the Secretary to proclaim quotas under certain supply or other conditions, except when he dispenses with quotas under his emergency powers. Marketing quotas remain in effect, however, only when approved by at least two-thirds of the producers voting in a referendum. Once approved, quotas apply to all farmers except those specifically exempt under the marketing quota regulations.

Marketing quotas seek to bring supplies in line with requirements by trying to limit the quantity that each individual farmer and all farmers combined may market, or have available for marketing, during the season without payment of penalty.

They operate to regulate the quantities marketed or available for marketing in this way:

1. Farm acreage allotment - An acreage allotment is established for each eligible farm. This step generally involves (a) establishing a national objective in the form of a marketing quota for all farmers, and (b) apportioning (dividing) this national marketing quota into acreage allotments for states and individual farms. The method used for making this division varies among commodities. This national marketing quota generally is set at a level which upon assuming normal yields will produce a new crop of the size that after allowing for stocks of old crop carried over into the marketing quota year and imports, will provide a total supply of the commodity equivalent to all expected needs - domestic, exports, and an allowance for carryover stocks. Minimum acreage allotments set by legislation on wheat, cotton, rice and peanuts have rendered controls less effective than originally contemplated.

2. Farm marketing quota and marketing quota penalties - The farm acreage allotment serves as a basis for determining the farm marketing quota with certain exceptions. Any farmer who exceeds his farm marketing quota must pay a specified penalty per unit of production on his farm marketing excess unless he takes steps authorized by law to withhold the excess from market.

3. Price support eligibility - This farm acreage allotment also is the maximum acreage of the commodity that each farmer may harvest if he wishes to be a cooperator for price support purposes.

4. Price support level - The level of price support is affected by whether producers approve or disapprove marketing quotas. Acreage allotments for the basic crops remain in effect if marketing quotas are disapproved by farmers. If producers disapprove marketing quotas, the price support level for cooperators (those complying with acreage allotments) is reduced to 50 percent of parity in the case of cotton (upland and extra long staple), wheat, rice, and peanuts, and price support is prohibited in the case of tobacco.

In general, producers in the past have voted in favor of those marketing quotas proclaimed. Producers also generally have stayed within their allotments.

The extent to which the marketing quota readjusts supplies to the desired levels depends largely upon two factors:

1. Actual yields - There are at least two points in the marketing quota operation where yield can affect achievement of the marketing quota objective. In determining the size of the farm marketing quota, it first generally is necessary to establish a national acreage allotment for all farms at a level which, on the basis of average yields, will produce the quantity needed from the new crop. Also, generally speaking, the farm marketing quota - that is, the amount that a farmer may market or have available for marketing without penalty - is based on what he produces on his farm acreage allotment. This means that if actual yields are larger than average, the production available for marketing without penalty thus exceeds the marketing quota objective.

2. Minimum marketing quotas - For four of the basics, cotton (upland and extra long staple), wheat, rice, and peanuts, the law specifies a certain minimum level below which the national marketing quota or national acreage allotment cannot go. These minimums thus can limit the extent to which total production may be adjusted downward. When in effect, as they generally are for cotton, wheat, and peanuts, they preclude the adjustment in supplies which otherwise could occur if there were no minimums.

It is important to note that marketing quotas are an integral part of the price support program rather than a completely independent operation. Price support programs for the basic commodities have been operated in certain crop years when supplies were not burdensome or additional production was desired without the use of marketing quotas. However, a marketing quota operation under present law cannot be conducted unless a price support program is in operation for the commodity.

at the same time. The close relationship between marketing quotas and price support is indicated by the fact that a producer who knowingly exceeds his farm acreage allotment under the marketing quota program is ineligible to obtain price support. Furthermore, if producers disapprove marketing quotas, price support is prohibited in the case of tobacco and is reduced to 50 percent of parity for the other basics.

PART II

SUMMARY OF MAJOR ACREAGE ALLOTMENT AND
MARKETING QUOTA PROVISIONS

EXTRA LONG STAPLE COTTON: Summary of Major Marketing
Quota Provisions 1/

	: MARKETING QUOTAS
<u>When Required</u>	
1. When proclaimed	When, not later than Oct. 15, the Secretary determines that the total supply exceeds the normal supply by more than 8 percent, he must proclaim marketing quotas for the extra long staple cotton crop produced in the following year, unless he dispenses with quotas under his emergency authority.
2. Secretary's authority to terminate or increase	The Secretary may terminate or increase quotas when necessary to meet a national emergency, or to meet a material increase in export demand, so as to make available free of marketing restrictions a normal supply of extra long staple cotton.
<u>Level at Which Established</u>	
1. National marketing quota	The number of bales of extra long staple cotton required to make available a normal supply for the marketing year in which quotas will be in effect after allowing for the estimated amount of extra long staple cotton carried over into the marketing quota year and estimated imports. Beginning with the 1961 crop such national marketing quota shall be equal to the estimated domestic consumption plus exports for the marketing year for which the quota is proclaimed, less the estimated imports, plus such additional quantity as the Secretary may determine is necessary to assure adequate working stocks in trade channels. However, notwithstanding the above, it cannot be less than the larger of (1) 30,000 bales or (2) 30 percent of estimated domestic consumption plus exports of extra long staple cotton for the marketing year in which the proclamation is issued, and (3) 90 percent of the 1959 marketing quota (applicable only for the 1960 and 1961 crops).

EXTRA LONG STAPLE COTTON (cont'd)

:

MARKETING QUOTAS

2. Steps taken in establishing farm marketing quotas:
- a. National acreage allotment The number of acres of extra long staple cotton which, when multiplied by the national average yield of extra long staple cotton per acre in the 4 preceding years, will produce a quantity of extra long staple cotton equal to the national marketing quota.
- b. State acreage allotments The national acreage allotment is apportioned to States on the basis of the average acreage planted or regarded as planted to extra long staple cotton in each State during the 5 years preceding the calendar year in which the national marketing quota is proclaimed adjusted for abnormal weather.
- c. County acreage allotments The State acreage allotment (less a reserve for small or new farms, to correct inequities in farm allotments and to prevent hardship, and for adjusting county allotments due to trends in acreage and abnormal conditions affecting plantings) is apportioned to counties on the basis of the average number of acres planted or regarded as planted to extra long staple cotton in each county in the 5 preceding years adjusted for abnormal weather.
- d. Farm acreage allotments Several bases are used. See instructions issued by the Department for details.
- e. Farm marketing quotas Actual production from the total extra long staple cotton acreage on the farm less the farm marketing excess. Farm marketing excess is equal to the normal production of the acreage in excess of the farm acreage allotment; however, the excess cannot be larger than the amount by which the actual production of the farm exceeds the normal output of the farm acreage allotment, if the producer satisfactorily establishes such production.

EXTRA LONG STAPLE COTTON (cont'd)

: MARKETING QUOTAS

Referendum Facts

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Latest date for holding | Dec. 15 preceding the marketing year in which quotas will be in effect. |
| 2. Announcement of results | Within 30 days after the referendum. |
| 3. Persons eligible to vote | Any farmer producing or regarded as producing a designated variety of extra long staple cotton in a designated county in the year in which the referendum is held. |
| 4. Alternatives voted on | Quotas for one year; no quotas. |
| 5. Vote required to retain quotas | Two-thirds or more of eligible farmers voting. |

Marketing Quota Penalty Facts

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Size of penalty | The higher of 50 percent of the June 15 parity price or 50 percent of the support price. |
| 2. Farms exempt from marketing quotas | Cotton produced for experimental purposes by any publicly-owned agricultural experiment station is not subject to marketing quotas under certain conditions. |
| 3. Quantity on which penalty must be paid | Farm marketing excess. For definition see farm marketing quotas. |
| 4. Payment of penalty | Farmer pays entire penalty before any of the crop is marketed; penalty may be collected by buyer on each pound of extra long staple cotton not identified as penalty free. |

Special Provisions for New and Small Farms

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1. New farms | Part of State and county reserves may be used to establish acreage allotments for new farms - farms on which extra long staple cotton has not been planted during any of 3 preceding years. |
|--------------|---|

EXTRA LONG STAPLE COTTON (cont'd)

:

MARKETING QUOTAS

(Allotments to new farms are made on the basis of the acreage available and the basis of land, labor and equipment available for the production of cotton, crop rotation practices and the soil or other physical facilities affecting the production of cotton).

2. Small farms

No mandatory minimum allotment provisions. However, State and county acreage reserves may be used to adjust allotments for small farms.

Definitions

1. Normal supply

- a. For determining when marketing quotas are required

Estimated domestic consumption and exports for the marketing year in which the proclamation is issued plus 30 percent for carryover allowance.

- b. For determining size of national marketing quota

Estimated domestic consumption and exports for the marketing year in which quotas will be in effect plus 30 percent for carryover allowance.

1/ Acreage allotments are used for extra long staple cotton under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 only when marketing quotas are proclaimed.

UPLAND COTTON: Summary of Major Marketing Quota Provisions 1

:		MARKETING QUOTAS
<u>When Required</u>		
1.	When proclaimed	When, not later than Oct. 15, the Secretary determines that the total supply exceeds the normal supply, he must proclaim marketing quotas for the upland cotton crop produced in the following year, unless he dispenses with quotas under his emergency authority. (For example see Part IV).
2.	Secretary's authority to terminate or increase	The Secretary may terminate or increase quotas when necessary to meet a national emergency or to meet a material increase in export demand, so as to make available free of marketing restrictions a normal supply of upland cotton.
<u>Level at Which Established</u>		
1.	National marketing quotas	The number of bales of upland cotton required to make available a normal supply for the marketing year in which quotas will be in effect after allowing for the estimated amount of upland cotton carried over into the marketing quota year and estimated imports. Beginning with the 1961 crop the national marketing quota shall be not less than a number of bales equal to the estimated domestic consumption and estimated exports (less estimated imports) for the marketing year for which the marketing quota is proclaimed except for adjustments that shall be made if deemed necessary by the Secretary after consideration of stocks available. Furthermore it cannot be less than the larger of (1) 10 million bales, (2) 1 million bales less than the estimated quantity of upland cotton consumed domestically and exported for the marketing year in which the proclamation is issued, or (3) the number of bales required to provide a national acreage allotment of 16 million acres.
2.	Steps taken in establishing farm marketing quotas	

UPLAND COTTON (cont'd)

: MARKETING QUOTAS

- a. National acreage allotment The number of acres of upland cotton which, when multiplied by the national average yield per acre of upland cotton in the 4 preceding years, will produce a quantity equal to the national marketing quota, except that the minimum acreage allotment shall not be less than 16 million acres.
- b. State acreage allotments The national acreage allotment is apportioned to States on the basis of the average acreage planted or regarded as planted to upland cotton in each State in the 5 preceding years adjusted for abnormal weather. It cannot be less than the smaller of 4,000 acres or the highest acreage planted or regarded as planted to upland cotton in a State in any one of the last 3 years.
- c. County acreage allotments The State acreage allotment (less a reserve for small or new farms, to correct inequities in farm allotments and to prevent hardship, and for adjusting county allotments due to trends in acreage and abnormal conditions affecting plantings) is apportioned to counties on the basis of the average number of acres planted or regarded as planted to upland cotton in each county in the 5 preceding years adjusted for abnormal weather.
- d. Farm acreage allotments Several bases are used particularly in regard to minimum farm allotments. See instructions issued by Department for details.
- e. Farm marketing quotas Actual production from the total upland cotton acreage on the farm less the farm marketing excess. Farm marketing excess is equal to normal production of acreage in excess of the farm acreage allotment; however, excess cannot be larger than the amount by which the actual production of the farm exceeds the normal output of the farm acreage allotment, if producer establishes such production to the satisfaction of the Secretary.

UPLAND COTTON (cont'd)

: MARKETING QUOTAS

Referendum Facts

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Latest date for holding | Dec. 15 preceding the marketing year in which quotas will be in effect. |
| 2. Announcement of results | Within 30 days after the referendum. |
| 3. Persons eligible to vote | Any farmer producing or regarded as producing upland cotton in the year in which the referendum is held. |
| 4. Alternatives voted on | Quotas for one year; no quotas. |
| 5. Vote required to retain quotas | Two-thirds or more of eligible farmers voting. |

Marketing Quota Penalty

Facts

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Size of penalty | Fifty percent of the June 15 parity price. |
| 2. Farms exempt from marketing quotas | Cotton produced for experimental purposes by any publicly-owned agricultural experiment station is not subject to marketing quotas under certain conditions. |
| 3. Quantity on which penalty must be paid | Farm marketing excess. For definition see farm marketing quotas. |
| 4. Payment of penalty | Farmer pays entire penalty before any of the crop is marketed; penalty may be collected by the buyer on each pound of cotton not identified as penalty free. |

Special Provisions for Small and New Farms

1. Small farms

Insofar as such acreage is available, small farms are allotted the smaller of 10 acres or the acreage allotment established for the farm for the 1958 crop with some limited exceptions.

UPLAND COTTON (cont'd)

: MARKETING QUOTAS

2. New farms

Part of State and county reserves may be used to establish acreage allotments for new farms - farms on which cotton has not been planted or regarded as planted during any of 3 preceding years. Allotment to new farms made on the basis of the acreage available and the land, labor and equipment available for the production of cotton, crop rotation practices and the soil or other physical facilities affecting the production of cotton.

Definitions

1. Normal supply

- a. For determining when marketing quotas required Estimated domestic consumption and exports for the marketing year in which proclamation is issued plus 30 percent for carryover allowance.
- b. For determining size of national marketing quota Estimated domestic consumption and exports for the marketing year in which quotas will be in effect plus 30 percent for carryover allowance.

1/ Acreage allotments are used for cotton under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 only when marketing quotas are proclaimed.

PEANUTS: Summary of Major Marketing Quota Provisions 1/

	: MARKETING QUOTAS
<u>When Required</u>	
1. When proclaimed	Between July 1 and Dec. 1 of each calendar year the Secretary must proclaim the national marketing quota for the next crop of peanuts regardless of the supply, unless the Secretary dispenses with quotas under his emergency authority.
2. Secretary's authority to terminate	Secretary may terminate when necessary to meet a national emergency, or to meet a material increase in export demand, so as to make available free of marketing restrictions a normal supply of peanuts.
<u>Level at Which Established</u>	
1. National marketing quota	The average number of tons of peanuts harvested for nuts in the 5 preceding years adjusted for current trends and prospective demand. It cannot be less than a quantity which would provide a national acreage allotment of 1,610,000 acres.
2. Steps taken in establishing farm marketing quotas:	
a. National acreage allotment	The number of acres of peanuts which, when multiplied by the national average yield of peanuts per acre in the 5 preceding years (adjusted for trends in yields and abnormal conditions), will produce a quantity of peanuts equal to the national marketing quota. It cannot be less than 1,610,000 acres.
b. State acreage allotments	The national acreage allotment (less a reserve for new farms) is apportioned to States on the basis of each State's share in the national acreage allotment in the preceding year.
c. County acreage allotments	Use of county acreage allotments is optional when recommended by State ASC Committee and approved by Secretary of Agriculture. (Currently, county allotments are not used).

PEANUTS (cont'd)

: MARKETING QUOTAS

- d. Farm acreage allotments The State acreage allotment is apportioned to farms in the State on the basis of their past acreage of peanuts, taking into consideration previous allotments; abnormal conditions; land, labor and equipment available for the production of peanuts; crop rotation practices; and soil and other physical factors affecting peanut production.
- e. Farm marketing quotas Actual production of the farm acreage allotment. (For small farms see item 2 under Special Provisions for New and Small Farms).
3. Secretary's authority to increase or terminate The Secretary may increase or terminate when necessary to meet a national emergency, or a material increase in export demand, to make available free of marketing restrictions a normal supply of peanuts. Whenever the Secretary determines that the supply of any type is insufficient to meet demand for cleaning and shelling at prices at which CCC may sell its stocks of such peanuts, he shall increase acreage allotments for States producing that type of peanuts; however, allotment for any State may not be increased above 1947 harvested acreage.

Referendum Facts

1. Latest date for holding Dec. 15 preceding the marketing year in which quotas will be in effect.
2. Announcement of results Within 30 days after the referendum.
3. Persons eligible to vote Any farmer who produced or was deemed to have produced peanuts in the calendar year in which the referendum was held.
4. Alternatives voted on Quotas for three years; no quotas.
5. Vote required to retain quotas Two-thirds or more of eligible farmers voting.

Marketing Quota Penalty Facts

1. Size of penalty Seventy-five percent of U. S. support price in marketing quota year.

PEANUTS (cont'd)

: MARKETING QUOTAS

- | | |
|---|---|
| 2. Farms exempt from marketing quota | Farmers with acreage harvested for nuts of one acre or less provided that the producers who share in the peanuts produced on such farms do not share in peanuts produced on any other farm. Peanuts produced for experimental purposes by any publicly-owned agricultural experiment station. |
| 3. Quantity on which penalty must be paid | Quantity harvested for nuts and marketed in excess of the farm marketing quota; however, the penalty is pro-rated over the entire crop marketed for nuts. |
| 4. Provisions by which payment of penalty can be avoided or postponed | Disposition of excess in manner whereby it cannot be marketed such as by hogging off, plowing under, etc. (Producer has reasonable time prior to harvest to adjust production). Also effective through 1961 peanuts marketed before drying for consumption exclusively as boiled peanuts. |
| 5. Payment of penalty not avoided or postponed | Buyer pays pro rata share of total penalty each time a farmer markets a portion of his total crop and deducts the payment from the proceeds to the farmer. |

Special Provisions for New and Small Farms

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. New farms | Not more than one percent of national acreage allotment shall be apportioned to new farms (those on which peanuts were not produced during any of the 3 preceding years) on the basis of peanut-producing experience and factors used for old farms - other than past acreage and allotments. |
| 2. Small farms | No quota is established for any farm on which acreage harvested for nuts is one acre or less except where producers who share in the peanuts produced on such farms also share in the peanuts produced on another farm. |

1/ Acreage allotments are used for peanuts under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 only when marketing quotas are proclaimed.

RICE: Summary of Major Marketing Quota and
Acreage Allotment Provisions

	: MARKETING QUOTAS	: ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS
<u>When Required</u>		
1. When proclaimed	When, not later than Dec. 31, Secretary determines that the total supply exceeds the normal supply he must proclaim marketing quota for the rice crop produced in the following year, unless he dispenses with quotas under his emergency authority. (For example see Part IV). (See footnote 46).	Every year, unless the Secretary dispenses with allotments under his emergency authority.
2. Secretary's authority to increase or terminate	Secretary may increase or terminate when necessary to meet a national emergency, or a material increase in export demand, to make available free of marketing restrictions a normal supply of rice.	Secretary may terminate when necessary to meet a national emergency or a material increase in export demand.
<u>Level at Which Established</u>		
1. National	A national marketing quota is not determined. Instead, a national acreage allotment is computed, using the same formula as when only acreage allotments are in effect.	The number of acres of rice which, when multiplied by the national average yield of rice per acre in the 5 preceding years, will produce a new crop together with the number of bags of old crop rice carried over into the marketing quota year equal to a normal supply. The national acreage allotment for 1957 and subsequent years can not be lower than the total acreage allotted to States in 1956. (For example see Part IV).

RICE (cont'd)

: MARKETING QUOTAS : ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

2. Steps taken in establishing farm marketing quotas and farm acreage allotments
- a. State acreage allotments
- National acreage allotment (less reserve of not to exceed one percent for old farms with inadequate allotments because of insufficient State or county allotments or because rice was not planted on the farm during all of the preceding 5 years) is apportioned to States on basis of average number of acres planted in each State to rice in 5 preceding years (plus in applicable years the acreage diverted under previous agricultural adjustment programs) adjusted for trends in acreage.
- b. Farm acreage allotments
- Two general bases for establishing farm acreage allotments are provided as follows:
- History of the producer basis - The state acreage allotment (less a reserve of not to exceed 3 percent for new producers) is apportioned to farms within the State using these standards: Past production in the State of rice by the producer on the farm, taking into consideration acreage allotments previously established for the producer; abnormal conditions affecting acreage; land, labor, and equipment available for the production of rice; crop rotation practices; and the soil and other physical factors affecting the production of rice.
- History of the farm basis (used only when recommended by ASC State Committee and approved by the Secretary) - The State acreage allotment (less a reserve of not to exceed 3 percent for new farms plus any reserve of not to exceed 5 percent which may be used for making adjustments in county allotments for trends in acreage and for

RICE (cont'd)

: MARKETING QUOTAS : ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

abnormal conditions affecting plantings) is apportioned to counties in the State on the same basis as the national allotment is apportioned to States. The county acreage allotment then is apportioned to farms within the county on the basis of past production of rice on the farm, taking into consideration acreage allotments previously established for the farm and the applicable standards set forth above.

c. Farm market-
ing quotas Actual production of :
 the total rice acreage :
 on the farm less the :
 farm marketing excess. :
 Farm marketing excess :
 if equal to the normal :
 production of the farm :
 acreage in excess of :
 farm acreage allotment; :
 however, it cannot be :
 larger than amount by :
 which the actual pro- :
 duction of the farm :
 acreage allotment if :
 the producer satis- :
 factorily establishes :
 such production. :

Referendum Facts

1. Latest date
for holding Within 30 days after :
 issuance of the market- :
 ing quota proclamation. :

2. Announce-
ment of
results Prior to Feb. 15 :
 immediately preceding :
 marketing year for :
 which quotas are in :
 effect if vote is :
 unfavorable. :

3. Persons
eligible
to vote Any farmer deemed to :
 be producing the crop :
 of rice harvested in :
 the year immediately :
 preceding the refer- :
 endum. :

RICE (cont'd)

	: MARKETING QUOTAS	: ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS
4. Alternatives voted on	Quotas for one year; no quotas.	:
5. Vote required to retain quotas	Two-thirds or more of eligible farmers voting.	:
<u>Marketing Quota</u>		
<u>Penalty Facts</u>		
1. Size of penalty	Sixty-five percent of June 15 parity price.	:
2. Farms exempt from marketing quotas	Non-irrigated rice of : 3 acres or less, or : rice produced outside : the continental United: States. Also rice : produced for experi- : mental purposes by any: publicly-owned agri- : cultural experiment : station.	:
3. Quantity on which penalty must be paid	Farm marketing excess.: For definition, see : farm marketing quotas.:	
4. Method by which payment of penalty can be avoided or postponed	Storage of farm mar- keting excess; deliv- ery of excess to Sec- retary of Agriculture : or designee; disposi- tion in manner not : inconsistent with pur- pose of act. Producer: has reasonable period : prior to harvest to : adjust production.	:
5. Payment of penalty not avoided or postponed	Farmer may pay entire : penalty before any of : the crop is marketed; : penalty may be : collected by buyer on : each bag of rice not : identified as penalty : free.	:

RICE (cont'd)

: MARKETING QUOTAS : ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

Special Provisions
for New, Old, and
Small Farms

1. New farms

Not to exceed 3 percent of State allotment may be used to establish acreage allotments for new farms (those on which rice was not produced in the State in any of the 5 preceding years) on the basis of the applicable factors used for establishing allotments for old farms.

2. Old farms

Not to exceed one percent of the national allotment may be used for apportionment to old farms receiving allotments which are inadequate because of insufficient State or county allotments or because rice was not planted on the farm during all of the 5 preceding years.

3. Small
acreages
nonirrigated
rice

Acreage allotments or marketing quotas do not apply to nonirrigated rice produced on any farm where the acreage planted to non-irrigated rice does not exceed three acres, or to rice produced outside the continental United States.

Definitions

1. Normal supply
for determining
when marketing
quotas required

Estimated rice exports for the marketing year in which the marketing quota proclamation is issued plus estimated domestic consumption of rice for the preceding marketing year, plus 10 percent of the total for carryover allowance. The Secretary may adjust for trends in consumption and unusual conditions.

2. Normal supply
for determining
size of national
acreage allotment

Estimated rice exports for the marketing year in which acreage allotments or marketing quotas will be in effect plus estimated domestic consumption of rice for the preceding marketing year plus 10 percent of the total for carryover allowance. The Secretary may adjust for trends in consumption and unusual conditions.

TOBACCO: Summary of Major Marketing Quota Provisions 1/

<u>When Required</u>	:	<u>MARKETING QUOTAS</u>
1. When proclaimed		<p>The Secretary is required to proclaim quotas for the three succeeding marketing years whenever he determines (not later than Dec. 1 with respect to flue-cured tobacco and Feb. 1 with respect to any of the other kinds of tobacco) that one of the conditions indicated below exists:</p> <p>(1) Quotas have never been proclaimed and the total supply at the beginning of the marketing year exceeds the reserve supply level.</p> <p>(2) The marketing year is the last in a 3-year period in which quotas will be in effect.</p> <p>(3) Farm acreage allotments will be materially revised before the end of the quota period due to amendments in allotment provisions.</p> <p>(4) A quota is not currently in effect because of producer disapproval. However, a quota may not be proclaimed for any year within a 3-year period for which quotas have been disapproved if producers have disapproved quotas for 3 years in succession after 1952, unless one-fourth or more of the farmers engaged in production of such tobacco petition the Secretary prior to Nov. 10 to proclaim a quota.</p>
2. Secretary's authority to increase or terminate		<p>The Secretary may increase or terminate quotas when necessary to meet a national emergency, or to meet a material increase in export demand, so as to make available free of marketing restrictions a normal supply of tobacco. After a marketing quota determination has been made it may be increased prior to March 1 by not over 20 percent if the Secretary determines that</p>

TOBACCO (cont'd)

: MARKETING QUOTAS

such increase is necessary in order to meet market demands or to avoid undue restrictions of marketings in adjusting the total supply to the reserve supply level.

Level at Which Established

1. National marketing quota

The number of pounds of new crop tobacco required to make available a total supply equal to the reserve supply level for the marketing year in which the quota will be in effect.

2. Steps taken in establishing farm marketing quotas:

a. State marketing quotas

National marketing quota (less reserve for new farms and increases in small farm allotments) is apportioned to States on the basis of State production during the 5 preceding years, adjusted to extent necessary for abnormal production conditions, production trends, small farms, giving due consideration to seedbed and plant diseases. For flue-cured, the State marketing quota cannot be less than 500 acres multiplied by national average yield for flue-cured tobacco in 5 preceding years.

b. State acreage allotments

State marketing quota is converted into State acreage allotment by dividing the State marketing quota by the average State yield in the 5 preceding years, adjusted for abnormal production conditions.

c. Farm acreage allotments

State acreage allotment is apportioned to old tobacco farms in the State using these standards: Past planted (or regarded as planted) acreage, adjusted for abnormal weather and plant diseases; land, labor, and equipment available for production of tobacco; crop rotation practices; and soil and other physical factors affecting production. Certain acreage minimums are prescribed for Burley tobacco (see tobacco marketing quota regulations).

TOBACCO (cont'd)

: MARKETING QUOTAS

d. Farm marketing quotas Actual production of farm acreage allotment.

Referendum Facts

1. Latest date for holding Within 30 days after proclamation of the marketing quota.
2. Announcement of results Promptly following the referendum date.
3. Persons eligible to vote Any farmer who was engaged in producing the crop of tobacco harvested immediately prior to referendum.
4. Alternatives voted on Quotas for 3 years; no quotas.
5. Vote required to retain quotas Two-thirds or more of eligible farmers voting.

Marketing Quota Penalty Facts

1. Size of penalty Seventy-five percent of average market price in marketing year preceding marketing year for which marketing quotas will be in effect.
2. Farms exempt from marketing quotas Tobacco produced for experimental purposes by any publicly-owned agricultural experiment station.
3. Quantity on which penalty must be paid Quantity harvested and marketed in excess of farm marketing quota with penalty prorated over entire crop.
4. Method by which payment of penalty can be avoided or postponed Storage of excess; disposition (prior to or after harvest) in manner in which excess cannot be marketed. Producer has reasonable period prior to harvest to adjust production.
5. Payment of penalty not avoided or postponed Warehouseman or buyer pays pro rata share of total penalty each time a farmer markets a portion of his total crop and deducts payment from proceeds to farmer.

TOBACCO (cont'd)

: MARKETING QUOTAS

Special Provisions for
New or Small Farms

1. New and small farms

Not more than 5 percent of national marketing quota shall be set aside for new farms (those farms on which tobacco is to be produced for the first time in 5 years) and to increase allotments on small farms. Allotment is made to new farms on same basis as that to old farms except that past tobacco experience of farm operator is also considered. Quota for a new farm cannot exceed 75 percent of quota for similar old farm. Certain acreage minimums are prescribed for Burley tobacco (see tobacco marketing quota regulations).

Definitions

1. Reserve supply

Normal supply plus 5 percent.

2. Normal supply

Normal year's domestic consumption and exports plus as an allowance for carry-over 175 percent of a normal year's domestic consumption and 65 percent of a normal year's exports.

3. Normal year's
domestic consump-
tion and exports

Yearly average quantity of U. S. produced tobacco consumed in U. S. during 10 preceding marketing years and exported during same period, adjusted for trend.

1/ When marketing quotas are voted down no acreage allotments are effective and no price support is available.

Various types of tobacco are treated as separate "kinds" as required by legislation. Quotas and allotments are established separately for each such kind. See pages 35-39.

WHEAT: Summary of Major Marketing Quota and Acreage Allotment Provisions

	: MARKETING QUOTAS	: ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS
<u>When Required</u>		
1. When proclaimed	When, not later than May 15, Secretary determines that (1) the total supply during the next marketing year will exceed the normal supply by more than 20 percent; or (2) the average price received by farmers does not exceed 66 percent of parity for 3 consecutive months during the marketing year drawing to a close and the total supply for such marketing year is at or above the normal supply, he must proclaim marketing quotas for the marketing year beginning in the next calendar year, unless Secretary dispenses with quotas under his emergency authority. (For example see Part IV).	: Every year, unless Secretary dispenses with allotments under his emergency authority.

WHEAT (cont'd)

	: MARKETING QUOTAS	: ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS
3. Coverage	Applies only to States in the commercial wheat-producing area.	
<u>Level at Which Established</u>		
1. National	A national marketing quota is not determined. Instead, the national acreage allotment is computed directly by the same formula used when only acreage allotments are in effect.	: The number of acres of wheat which, when multiplied by the national average yield of wheat per acre in the 10 years preceding the year in which the allotment is determined (adjusted for abnormal weather conditions and trends in yields), will make available a quantity of wheat equal to a normal year's domestic consumption and exports plus 30 percent, after allowing for estimated carryin and imports. Cannot be less than 55 million acres. (For example see Part IV).
2. Steps taken in establishing farm acreage allotments and farm marketing quotas:		
a. State	National acreage allotment (less a reserve of not more than 1 percent) is apportioned to wheat producing States on the basis of the average acreage seeded or regarded as seeded for and diverted from wheat production in each State during the 10 years preceding the year in which the allotment is determined adjusted for abnormal weather and trends in acreage.	
b. County	State acreage allotment (less a reserve of not to exceed 3 percent for new farms) is apportioned to wheat producing counties on the basis of average acreage seeded or regarded as seeded for and diverted from wheat production in each county during the 10 years preceding the year in which the allotment is determined adjusted for abnormal weather and trends in acreage, and for promotion of soil conservation practices.	

WHEAT (cont'd)

: MARKETING QUOTAS : ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

c. Farm acreage allotments	County acreage allotment is apportioned to farms in the county using these standards; past wheat acreage history, tillable acres, crop rotation practices, acres diverted under Government programs, type of soil and topography.
d. Farm marketing quotas	Actual production from : the total wheat acre- : age on the farm less : the farm marketing : excess. Farm market- : ing excess is equal to : normal production of : acreage in excess of : farm acreage allotment; : however, excess cannot : be larger than amount : by which the actual : production of the farm : exceeds the normal : output of the farm : acreage allotment, if : producer satisfactori- : ly establishes such : production. :

Referendum Facts

1. Latest date for holding	Before July 25 prior to marketing year for which quotas will be in effect.
2. Announcement of results	Prior to effective date of quota if vote is unfavorable.
3. Persons eligible to vote	Any farmer (as defined in the regulations) in commercial wheat producing area who will be subject to quotas; this excludes farms growing (1) 15 acres or less or (2) 30 acres or less for exclusive use on farms where grown.

WHEAT (cont'd)

	: MARKETING QUOTAS : ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS
4. Alternatives voted on	Quotas for one year; : no quotas. : :
5. Vote required to retain quotas	Two-thirds or more of: eligible farmers vot-: ing. : :
<u>Marketing Quota</u>	
<u>Penalty Facts</u>	
1. Size of penalty	Forty-five percent : of May 1 parity : price. : :
2. Farms exempt from market- ing quotas	Any farm on which : normal production of : acreage planted to : wheat is less than : 200 bushels or on : which the acreage : planted to wheat for : harvest as grain does : not exceed 15 acres : or farms having not : over 30 acres of : wheat all of which : is used exclusively : on farms where grown : when applied for by : the producer; farms : in any State desig- : nated as outside of : the commercial area. : Also, wheat produced : for experimental pur- : poses by any public- : ly-owned agricultural : experiment station is : not subject to pen- : alty. : :
3. Quantity on which pen- alty must be paid	Farm marketing ex- : cess. For defini- : tion, see farm : marketing quotas. : :

WHEAT (cont'd)

	: MARKETING QUOTAS :	ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS
4. Method by which payment of penalty can be avoided or postponed	Storage of farm marketing excess, delivery of excess to Secretary of Agriculture or designee, disposition in manner not inconsistent with purposes of act. Producer has reasonable period prior to harvest to adjust acreage.	:
5. Payment of penalty not avoided or postponed	Farmer may pay entire penalty before any of the crop is marketed; penalty may be collected by buyer on each bushel of wheat not identified as penalty free.	:

Special Provisions
for New and Small
Farms

1. New farms	Not more than 3 percent of State allotment may be apportioned to new farms - those on which wheat was not planted during any of the three preceding years.
2. Small or noncommercial farms	No quota is established for any farm on which normal production of acreage planted to wheat is less than 200 bushels or on which acreage planted to wheat for harvest as grain does not exceed 15 acres. Also exempt are farms growing wheat on 30 acres or less used exclusively on farms where grown if applied for by producer.

WHEAT (cont'd)

: MARKETING QUOTAS : ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

Definitions

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Normal supply
(for determin-
ing when mar-
keting quotas
required) | Estimated domestic
wheat consumption for
the marketing year in
which a determination
regarding the need
for marketing quotas
is being made, plus
estimated wheat ex-
ports for the follow-
ing marketing year
plus 20 percent of
total for carryover
allowance. The Sec-
retary may adjust if
he determines neces-
sary for trends in
consumption and for
unusual conditions. |
| 2. Normal year's
domestic con-
sumption and
exports (for
allotment pur-
poses) | Yearly average quantity of wheat consumed
in U. S. during 10 years preceding the year
in which the determination is made and
average quantity exported during same period,
adjusted for trends. |
| 3. Commercial
wheat area | Any State which has a wheat allotment of
25,000 acres or less may be designated as
outside the commercial wheat producing
area. |

PART III

EXTENT TO WHICH ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING
QUOTAS HAVE BEEN USED

YEARS IN WHICH ACREAGE ALLOTMENT AND MARKETING QUOTA PROGRAMS
WERE IN EFFECT FOR TOBACCO, 1938-1962

Crop	Burley	Flue-cured	Fire-cured	Dark	Virginia : Cigar	Binder : Maryland : Cigar	Marketing quota and binder : types 35-36 : type 37 : types 42-55 : 51-52 : type 41
	type 31	types 11-14	types 21-23	air-cured	sun-cured and binder	types :	type :filler
1938 1/	MA	MA	MA	MA	--	A	--
1939 1/	2/A	2/A	2/A	2/A	--	A	--
1940 1/	MA	MA	A	A	--	A	--
1941 1/	MA	MA	MA	MA	--	A	--
1942 1/	MA	MA	MA	MA	--	A	--
1943 1/	MA	MA	MA	MA	A	A	A
1944	M	M	--	--	--	--	--
1945	M	M	--	--	--	--	--
1946	M	M	M	M	--	--	--
1947	M	M	M	M	--	--	--
1948	M	M	M	M	--	--	--
1949	M	M	M	M	M	--	--
1950	M	M	M	M	M	--	--
1951	M	M	M	M	M	2/	2/
1952	M	M	M	M	M	2/	2/
1953	M	M	M	M	M	M	2/
1954	M	M	M	M	M	2/	2/
1955	M	M	M	M	M	2/	2/
1956	M	M	M	M	M	2/	2/
1957	M	M	M	M	3/M	M	2/
1958	M	M	M	M	M	M	2/
1959	M	M	M	M	3/M	M	2/
1960	M	M	M	M	3/M	M	2/
1961	M	M	M	M	3/M	M	2/
1962					3/M	M	M

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A - Soil-depleting acreage allotments under the Agricultural Conservation Program.

MA - Marketing quotas and soil-depleting acreage allotments under the Agricultural Conservation Program.

M - Marketing quotas and acreage allotments in effect under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

1/ Soil-depleting acreage allotments also for type 62 Georgia, Florida, Alabama area.

2/ Marketing quotas disapproved.

3/ Includes only types 42-44 and 53-55.

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS PROCLAIMED 1/ FOR TOBACCO 1938-60

Crop	:	Burley	:	Flue-cured types 11-14	Fire-cured types 21-23	Dark types 35-36	Virginia : sun-cured types 37	Cigar filler : binder types 42-55	Cigar filler : type 32 type 41	Cigar filler : type 32 type 41
									-Thousand acres	
1938 <u>2/</u>		448		864	3/167	3/	--	*87	--	--
1939 <u>2/</u>		*4/400		*4/876	*3/4/160	3/4/	--	*88	--	--
1940 <u>2/</u>		375		758	*3/160	2/	*3	*92	--	30
1941 <u>2/</u>		374		762	84	36	*3	*97	--	30
1942 <u>2/</u>		379		841	81	36	*3	*93	--	30
1943 <u>2/</u>		471		895	5/89	5/39	*3	*97	--	30
1944		589		1,095	--	--	--	--	--	--
1945		609		1,118	--	--	--	--	--	--
1946		557		1,257	118	48	--	--	--	--
1947		469		1,247	116	44	--	--	--	--
1948		463		908	77	33	--	--	--	--
1949		468		959	66	30	--	--	--	--
1950		418		969	57	27	4	--	--	--
1951		472		1,119	57	27	4	4/48	4/48	4/32
1952		475		1,127	57	27	5	4/50	4/49	4/30
1953		433		1,045	57	27	5	49	56	4/32
1954		400		1,053	56	23	6	48	4/52	4/30
1955		310		1,007	51	21	6	47	4/47	4/31
1956		309		889	50	21	6	39	53	4/25
1957		309		711	45	18	5	6/36	48	4/
1958		310		713	41	16	5	6/36	48	4/
1959		310		714	6/42	16	4	6/37	4/48	4/
1960		310		714	6/42	16	4	6/37	4/49	4/

*-Acreage allotments under the Agricultural Conservation Program. Where acreage allotments were in effect under both the Agricultural Conservation Program and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, only AAA acreage allotments are shown. 1/ Sum of acreages allotted by States. A national acreage allotment is not established for tobacco. 2/ Soil-depleting acreage allotments under the Agricultural Conservation Program also were in effect for Georgia-Florida (type 62) 1938-1943 - 3,000 acres.

3/ Fire-cured and dark air-cured allotments were combined. 4/ Allotments under AAA of 1938 not effective because growers rejected marketing quotas. 5/ Marketing quotas and acreage allotments under AAA of 1938 terminated. 6/ Types 51-52 and type 21 treated as a separate kind.

RESULTS OF MARKETING QUOTA REFERENDA FOR TOBACCO

Type	Crop	Date of referendum	Total votes cast	Percent of votes cast
Flue-cured	1938	Mar. 12, 1938	255,095	-- 86.2 13.8
	1939	Dec. 10, 1938	233,393	-- 56.8 43.2
	1940	Oct. 5, 1939	250,671	-- 90.0 10.0
	1941, 1942, 1943	July 20, 1940	203,059	86.1 1.8 12.1
	1944, 1945, 1946	July 24, 1943	143,510	87.6 3.1 9.3
	1947, 1948, 1949	July 12, 1946	256,735	97.1 1.2 1.7
	1950, 1951, 1952	July 23, 1949	230,719	97.7 0.9 1.4
	1953, 1954, 1955	July 19, 1952	260,163	97.8 1.0 1.2
	1956, 1957, 1958	July 23, 1955	200,444	95.5 1.8 2.7
	1959, 1960, 1961	Dec. 15, 1958	176,607	95.4 4.6
Burley	1938	Apr. 9, 1938	177,078	-- 87.1 12.9
	1939	Dec. 17, 1938	217,339	-- 59.4 40.6
	1940	Nov. 21, 1939	118,527	-- 83.3 16.7
	1941, 1942, 1943	Nov. 23, 1940	145,089	76.5 3.1 20.4
	1944, 1945, 1946	Oct. 23, 1943	123,559	92.8 2.1 5.1
	1947, 1948, 1949	Oct. 25, 1946	135,326	95.9 1.7 2.4
	1950, 1951, 1952	Nov. 26, 1949	155,483	92.3 3.5 4.2
	1953, 1954, 1955	Nov. 22, 1952	179,493	97.0 1.3 1.7
	1955 Redetermination	Apr. 28, 1955	340,822	1/96.0 -- 1/4.0
	1956, 1957, 1958	Dec. 29, 1955	194,415	95.3 -- 4.7
	1959, 1960, 1961	Feb. 24, 1959	190,453	98.7 1.3
Fire-cured and dark air-cured 2/	1938	Mar. 12, 1938	48,788	-- 80.6 19.4
	1939	Dec. 7, 1938	43,736	-- 60.4 39.6
Fire-cured	1941, 1942, 1943 3/	Nov. 23, 1940	23,296	86.3 2.1 11.6
	1946 4/, 1947, 1948	Oct. 20, 1945	13,557	90.8 2.8 6.4
	1949, 1950, 1951	Nov. 27, 1948	21,140	94.7 2.5 2.8
	1952, 1953, 1954	Dec. 7, 1951	13,350	96.5 1.8 1.7
	1955, 1956, 1957	Dec. 14, 1954	11,919	95.6 1.8 2.6
	1958, 1959, 1960	Feb. 18, 1958	8,821	96.0 4.0

Results of Marketing Quota Referenda for Tobacco (cont'd)

Type	Crop	Date of referendum	Total votes cast	Percent of votes cast		
				For three years	For one year	Against quotas
Dark air-cured	1941, 1942, 1943 3/ 1946 4/, 1947, 1948	Nov. 23, 1940 Oct. 20, 1945 Nov. 27, 1948 Dec. 7, 1951 Dec. 14, 1954 Feb. 18, 1958	10,578 18,167 17,717 11,430 9,538 8,381	84.2 96.1 96.1 97.4 95.9 96.6	2.2 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.2 --	13.6 2.4 2.4 1.1 2.9 3.4
Virginia sun-cured	1950, 1951, 1952 1953, 1954, 1955 1956, 1957, 1958 1959, 1960, 1961	Dec. 15, 1949 Nov. 22, 1952 Dec. 29, 1955 Feb. 24, 1959	2,021 2,095 1,577 1,128	85.1 97.1 98.0 97.9	6.4 2.0 -- --	8.5 0.9 2.0 2.1
Maryland	1951, 1952, 1953 1952, 1953, 1954 1953, 1954, 1955 1954, 1955, 1956 1955, 1956, 1957 1956, 1957, 1958 1959, 1960, 1961 1960, 1961, 1962	Dec. 20, 1950 Dec. 7, 1951 Oct. 29, 1952 Oct. 29, 1953 Dec. 17, 1954 Dec. 29, 1955 Feb. 24, 1959 Feb. 2, 1959	6,273 5,258 6,383 5,171 5,555 7,543 5,021 5,958	18.1 15.5 64.5 51.3 43.7 81.0 64.2 77.8	19.1 13.1 9.6 12.8 7.4 -- -- --	62.8 71.4 25.9 35.9 48.9 19.0 35.8 22.2
Cigar filler (41)	1951, 1952, 1953 1952, 1953, 1954 1953, 1954, 1955 1954, 1955, 1956 1955, 1956, 1957 1958, 1959, 1960 1959, 1960, 1961	Dec. 20, 1950 Dec. 7, 1951 Oct. 29, 1952 Oct. 29, 1953 Dec. 17, 1954 Dec. 29, 1955 Feb. 24, 1959	3,348 2,648 1,670 1,479 1,895 1,887 2,382	11.8 21.4 26.3 17.4 8.4 11.3 7.9	9.8 12.1 12.1 7.0 3.8 -- --	78.4 66.5 61.6 75.6 87.7 88.7 92.1
42-44, 53-55	1951, 1952, 1953 1952, 1953, 1954 1953, 1954, 1955 1954, 1955, 1956 1955, 1956, 1957 1957, 1958, 1959 1960, 1961, 1962	Dec. 20, 1950 Dec. 7, 1951 Oct. 29, 1952 Oct. 29, 1953 Feb. 13, 1957 Feb. 11, 1960	5,564 4,213 4,854 3,896 3,944 3,805	43.8 42.4 61.7 77.0 94.0 95.4	23.0 23.3 13.2 12.6 -- --	33.2 34.3 25.1 10.4 5.9 4.6
51-52	1957, 1958, 1959 1960, 1961, 1962	Feb. 13, 1957 Feb. 11, 1960	1,862 797	98.0 89.7	-- --	2.0 10.3

- 1/ Votes for and against redetermination of 1955 quota in referendum held under 69 Stat. 23.
- 2/ Referendum for both kinds combined.
- 3/ Quotas on 1943 crop terminated August 14, 1943.
- 4/ Quotas not in effect in 1944 and 1945.

YEARS IN WHICH ACREAGE ALLOTMENT AND MARKETING QUOTA PROGRAMS
HAVE BEEN DECLARED IN EFFECT FOR BASIC COMMODITIES,
EXCEPT TOBACCO, 1938-62 1/

Crop	Wheat	Corn (com'l)	Rice	Peanuts	Upland cotton	Extra long staple cotton
1938	A*	AA*	A*	A*	MA*	--
1939	AA*	AA*	2/A*	A*	MA*	--
1940	AA*	AA*	A*	A*	MA*	--
1941	MA*	AA*	A*	MA*	MA*	--
1942	3/MA*	AA*	A*	MA*	MA*	--
1943	3/MA*	4/AA*	A*	3/MA*	3/MA*	--
1944	--	--	--	--	--	--
1945	--	--	--	--	--	--
1946	--	--	--	--	--	--
1947	--	--	--	--	--	--
1948	--	--	--	3/M	--	--
1949	--	--	--	M	--	--
1950	A	A	A	M	M	--
1951	4/A	5/A	4/A	M	--	--
1952	--	--	--	M	--	--
1953	--	--	--	M	--	--
1954	M	A	--	M	M	M
1955	M	A	M	M	M	M
1956	M	6/A	M	M	M	M
1957	M	A	M	M	M	M
1958	M	A	M	M	M	M
1959	M	--	M	M	M	M
1960	M	--	M	M	M	M
1961	M	--	--	M	--	--
1962	--	--	--	M	--	--

A - Acreage allotments under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

M - Marketing quotas and acreage allotments under AAA of 1938.

A* - Soil-depleting acreage allotments under the Agricultural Conservation Program.

- 1/ Between 1938 and 1954 acreage allotments also were in effect for these nonbasic commodities: (a) Soil-depleting acreage allotments under Agricultural Conservation Program - potatoes, 1938-1943; commercial vegetables, 1939-1941. (b) Allotments in connection with price support - potatoes, 1947-1950; dry edible beans, 1950.
- 2/ Marketing quotas disapproved by farmers.
- 3/ Marketing quotas and acreage allotments under the AAA of 1938 terminated.
- 4/ Acreage allotments under the AAA of 1938 terminated.
- 5/ Terminated before announcement of actual allotment.
- 6/ Terminated by Agricultural Act of 1956 which provided for the use of a 51 million "base acreage" for the commercial corn producing area in 1956.

NATIONAL ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS PROCLAIMED FOR BASIC COMMODITIES,
EXCEPT TOBACCO, 1938-1960

Crop	Wheat	Corn	Rice	Peanuts	Upland cotton	Extra long staple cotton
----- Thousand acres -----						
1938	*62,500	40,491	*850	*1,330	27,493	--
1939	55,000	41,240	*862	*1,345	27,863	--
1940	62,000	36,638	*892	*1,507	27,545	--
1941	62,000	37,300	*896	1,610	27,399	--
1942	<u>1</u> /55,000	41,388	*1,200	1,610	27,281	--
1943	<u>1</u> /55,000	<u>1</u> /43,423	*1,380	<u>1</u> /1,610	<u>1</u> /27,203	--
1944	--	--	--	--	--	--
1945	--	--	--	--	--	--
1946	--	--	--	--	--	--
1947	--	--	--	--	--	--
1948	--	--	--	<u>1</u> /2,359	--	--
1949	--	--	--	2,629	--	--
1950	72,776	46,247	1,593	2,200	21,000	--
1951	<u>1</u> /72,785	--	<u>1</u> /1,868	<u>2</u> /1,889	--	--
1952	--	--	--	<u>3</u> /1,706	--	--
1953	--	--	--	1,678	--	--
1954	<u>4</u> /62,809	46,996	--	1,610	21,379	41
1955	<u>4</u> /55,802	49,843	<u>5</u> /1,928	<u>6</u> /1,610	18,113	46
1956	<u>4</u> /56,226	<u>7</u> /43,281	1,653	<u>8</u> /1,650	17,391	45
1957	55,000	37,289	1,653	<u>8</u> /1,611	<u>9</u> /17,391	89
1958	55,000	38,818	1,653	<u>8</u> /1,612	<u>9</u> /17,391	83
1959	55,000	--	1,653	<u>8</u> /1,612	<u>10</u> /16,000	71
1960	55,000	--	1,653	1,612	<u>11</u> /16,000	65

* Acreage allotments under Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP).

Where allotments were in effect under ACP and Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (AAA), only AAA allotments are shown. 1/ Terminated.

2/ Includes increases of 34,900 acres under P. L. 17 (82nd Cong.), and 83,226 acres for Virginia type. 3/ Includes increases of 30,249 acres for Virginia type and 2,390 acres for Spanish type. 4/ Includes increase for durum and summer fallow. 5/ Original allotment of 1,859,000 acres revised under P. L. 29 (84th Cong.). 6/ Excludes increase to individual farms of $7\frac{1}{2}$ percent. 7/ Terminated by Agricultural Act of 1956, which provided for use of 51 million "base acreage" for commercial corn-producing area in 1956. 8/ Increased under sec. 358(c) (2) of AAA to provide increases to states producing these short supply peanuts: 1956 - 40,342 acres Virginia and Valencias; 1957 - 1,416 acres Valencias; 1958 - 2,388 acres Valencias; 1959 - 1,931 acres Valencias; 1960 - 1,766 acres Valencias. 9/ Increased to 17,585,463 acres in 1957 and 17,554,528 acres in 1958 under sec. 302 and 303(a) of Agricultural Act of 1956. 10/ Increased to 17,327,830 acres; 310,000 acres national reserve and 1,017,830 acres permitted under Choice (B). 11/ Increased to 17,533,402; 310,000 acres national reserve and 1,223,402 acres permitted under Choice (B).

RESULTS OF MARKETING QUOTA REFERENDA FOR RICE, COTTON, WHEAT, AND PEANUTS

Commodity	Crop	Date of referendum	Total	Votes	No.	Percent Yes
Rice						
	1939	Dec. 1938	7,890	3,806	4,084	48.2
	1955	Jan. 1955	17,647	15,911	1,736	90.2
	1956	Jan. 1956	10,645	9,008	1,637	84.6
	1957	Dec. 1956	6,984	6,384	600	91.4
	1958	Dec. 1957	6,827	6,207	620	90.9
	1959	Dec. 1958	7,570	6,577	993	86.9
	1960	Dec. 1959	6,168	5,584	584	90.5
Cotton, upland						
	1938	Mar. 1938	1,527,028	1,406,088	120,940	92.1
	1939	Dec. 1938	1,169,663	983,903	185,760	84.1
	1940	Dec. 1939	962,273	877,297	84,976	91.2
	1941	Dec. 1940	918,857	848,428	70,429	92.3
	1942	Dec. 1941	840,881	789,662	52,219	93.9
	1/1943	Dec. 1942	762,856	657,452	105,404	86.2
	1950	Dec. 1949	644,135	575,963	68,172	89.4
	1954	Dec. 1953	487,423	458,382	29,071	94.0
	1955	Dec. 1954	346,542	318,949	27,593	92.0
	1956	Dec. 1955	292,488	271,887	20,601	93.0
	1957	Dec. 1956	231,678	214,003	17,675	92.4
	1958	Dec. 1957	229,315	213,046	16,269	92.9
	1959	Dec. 1958	274,943	253,590	21,353	92.2
	1960	Dec. 1959	188,349	179,259	9,090	95.2
Cotton, extra long staple						
	1954	Dec. 1953	1,643	1,467	176	89.3
	1955	Dec. 1954	1,193	1,107	86	92.8
	1956	Dec. 1955	1,115	1,005	110	90.1
	1957	Dec. 1956	888	839	49	94.5
	1958	Dec. 1957	1,246	1,097	149	88.0
	1959	Dec. 1958	1,180	1,044	136	88.5
	1960	Dec. 1959	861	732	129	85.0
	1/1941	May 1941	559,630	453,569	106,061	81.0
	1/1942	May 1942	392,111	323,030	69,081	82.4
	1/1943			NO VOTE		
	1954	Aug. 1953	447,757	390,221	57,536	87.2
	1955	July 1954	284,646	208,623	76,023	73.3
	1956	June 1955	347,652	268,817	78,835	77.3
	1957	July 1956	280,466	245,081	35,385	87.4
	1958	June 1957	235,039	202,668	32,371	86.2
	1959	June 1958	230,300	193,583	36,717	84.1
	1960	July 1959	210,187	169,760	40,427	80.8

2-Results of Marketing Quota Referenda for Rice, Cotton, Wheat and Peanuts

Commodity	: Crop	: Date of referendum	Votes			Percent Yes
			Total	: Yes	: No	
Peanuts	1941)	Apr. 1941	73,850	64,462	9,388	87.3
	1942)					
	1/1943)					
	1/1948)	Dec. 1947	105,089	92,136	12,953	87.7
	1949)					
	1950)					
	1951)	Dec. 1950	68,910	48,790	20,120	70.8
	1952)					
	1953)					
	1954)	Dec. 1953	66,433	62,637	3,796	94.3
	1955)					
	1956)					
	1957)	Dec. 1956	39,138	36,596	2,542	93.5
	1958)					
	1959)					
	1960, 1961, 1962)	Dec. 1956	33,598	31,875	1,173	94.9

1/ Suspended.

PART IV

EXAMPLES OF MARKETING QUOTA AND ACREAGE ALLOTMENT
DETERMINATIONS, 1960 CROPS

Examples of Determinations 1/ of Need for Proclaiming Marketing Quotas for Specified 1960 Crops

WHEAT	<u>Million bushels</u>
<u>Estimated total supply 1959-60 marketing year</u>	
1. Estimated carryover July 1, 1959	1,285
2. Estimated 1959 production 2/	1,210
3. Estimated imports	8
4. Total supply (item 1 plus items 2 and 3)	<u>3/2,503</u>
<u>Normal supply</u>	
5. Estimated domestic consumption 1958-59 as adjusted by Secretary 4/	620
6. Estimated exports, 1959-60	<u>425</u>
7. Total (item 5 plus item 6)	1,045
8. Allowance for carryover (20 percent of item 7)	209
9. Normal supply (item 7 plus item 8)	<u>1,254</u>
<u>Level at which marketing quotas required (120 percent of item 9)</u>	1,505
<u>Extent supply is in excess of quota point</u>	998
<u>Date proclaimed for 1960 crop</u>	June 1, 1959
ROUGH RICE	
<u>Estimated total supply 1959-60 marketing year</u>	<u>Thous. cwt.</u>
1. Estimated carryover August 1, 1959	15,680
2. Estimated 1959 production 5/	53,139
3. Estimated imports 1959-60	150
4. Total supply (item 1 plus items 2 and 3)	<u>68,969</u>
<u>Normal supply</u>	
5. Estimated domestic consumption 1958-59	25,881
6. Estimated exports 1959-60	<u>29,000</u>
7. Total (item 5 plus item 6)	54,881
8. Allowance for carryover (10 percent of item 7)	5,488
9. Normal supply (item 7 plus item 8)	<u>60,369</u>
<u>Level at which marketing quota required (110 percent of item 9) 6/</u>	66,406
<u>Extent supply is in excess of quota point</u>	2,563
<u>Date proclaimed for 1960 crop</u>	December 1, 1959

UPLAND COTTON

1,000
bales

Estimated total supply 1959-60 marketing year

1. Estimated carryover old crop cotton August 1, 1959	8,611
2. Estimated production 1959 ^{1/}	14,483
3. Estimated imports 1959-60	60
4. Total supply (item 1 plus items 2 and 3)	23,154

Normal supply

5. Estimated domestic consumption 1959-60	8,900
6. Estimated exports 1959-60	5,500
7. Total (item 5 plus item 6)	14,400
8. Allowance for carryover (30 percent of item 7)	4,320
9. Normal supply (item 7 plus item 8)	18,720

Level at which marketing quota required (100 percent of item 9)

18,720

Extent supply is in excess of quota point

4,434

Date proclaimed for 1960 crop

October 14, 1959

1/ Estimates in these examples are based on latest statistics available at time the determination was made.

2/ Estimated as of June 1, 1959.

3/ Total supply figure includes the quantity set aside under Title I of the Agricultural Act of 1954.

4/ Adjusted to provide a more normal amount of wheat for domestic use.

5/ November 1959 Crop Report adjusted for minimum producing States.

6/ Effective for the 1961 crop 110 percent is changed to 100 percent.

7/ October 1959 estimate.

Examples of Determination 1/ of National Acreage Allotments
for 1960 Crops of Wheat and Rice

	WHEAT	<u>Million bushels</u>
1. Normal year's domestic consumption		2/617
2. Normal year's exports		2/404
3. Total (item 1 plus item 2)		1,021
4. Normal year's domestic consumption and exports plus 30 percent		1,327
5. Estimated carryover July 1, 1960 and imports 1960-61		1,460
6. Production needed in 1960 (item 4 minus item 5)		0
7. National average yield per planted acre 3/		17.0 bu.
8. National acreage allotment for the 1960 crop (item 6 divided by item 7)		0
9. Minimum national acreage allotment 4/		55,000,000 acres

Date proclaimed June 1, 1959

ROUGH RICE

	<u>Thous. cwt.</u>
1. Estimated domestic consumption 1959-60	26,411
2. Estimated exports 1960-61	25,000
3. Total (item 1 plus item 2)	51,411
4. Allowance for carryover (10 percent of item 3)	5,141
5. Normal supply (item 3 plus item 4)	56,552
6. Estimated carryover on August 1, 1960	13,000
7. Production needed in 1960 (item 5 minus item 6)	43,552
8. National average yield per planted acre (1954-1958)	3,153 lbs.
9. National acreage allotment for 1960 (item 7 divided by item 8)	1,381,000 acres
10. Minimum national acreage allotment 4/	1,653,000 acres

Date proclaimed November 4, 1959

1/ Estimates in these examples are based on latest statistics available at the time the determination was made.

2/ Average of 10-year average (1948-57) and 3-year average (1955-57).

3/ Average of 1949-1958 and 1956-1957 (1949, 1951 and 1958 eliminated due to abnormal weather).

4/ The national acreage allotment for wheat cannot be less than 55,000,000 acres, and for rough rice, 1,653,000 acres.

